THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Rumors of Secretary Stanton's Resignation.

Message of the President Relative to the Passage of American Troops Through Mexico.

The Conference of the Military Chieftains.

Important Matters Before Congress Yesterday.

A Bill to Organize a National Militia Introduced in the Senate.

Regulations for a General Enrolment Throughout the Country.

Ten Thousand Bollars Appropriated for the Reconstruction Committee.

Continued Senatorial Debate on the Bill to Guarantee the Freedmen's Rights.

The Representation Amendment and the Freedmen's Bureau Bill in the Mouse.

RECOMMITMENT OF THE FORMER MEASURE.

Rebel Claims for War Damages to be Rejected.

Proposed Anti-Secession Compact for the States.

&c.

The rumor of Secretary Stanton's positive resignation, to take effect to morrow, gained a wide circulation on the street late this evening, but, like all former ones, appears to rest on a stender foundation of fact. Judge highes, of Indiana, was reported to be his successor, at as he denies the soft impeachment it is probably unrue. The readiness of the public to believe such reports, however, suggestive.

is, however, suggestive.

THE TRANSIT OF AMERICAN TROOPS TEROUGH

MEXICO IN 1861.

The message of the Precident in answer to the Senate inquiry for information relative to negotiations in 1861 with Mexico for the purpose of marching United States broops from Guaymas to Arisona, through Mexico, encloses papers upon the subject from the State Department, from which it appears that under fate of May 4, 1861, Senor Romero called the attention of Mr. Seward to a project of Southern men for seving Mexico and establishing sinvery therein, and declared that "Mexico conquered independence through the blood of her children, and will maintain it to the last against any invader who may attempt to take it from her, and that she will never consent that any human being shall be reduced to elsevery within fasterritory. It is a free country, in which no man is born a slave, and in treading upon the misfortune to lose it." He therefore wishes to arrange between Mexico and the United States a treaty which shall guarantee the benefits of the control o republic as now agreed upon, and prevent the introduction of slavery into Mexican territory. He would make an indispensable condition to such treaty or arrangement that no European nations should particirepublic in particular and America in general.

Mr. Sewardfreplies, May f, that such designs of the

Mr. Sewaragrepies, May 7, that such designs of the insurgents here against the peace of Mexico cannot be carried into effect if their designs against their own government are prevented. He says that full instructions were given to Mr. Corwin to establish such relations with Mexico and the other American republics as will grengthen their power and enable them to maintain in-

Mr. Seward acknowledges the liberal and magnani-mens exhibition of confidence, and promises that Mexico shall have no occasion to regret the courtesy. THE PROTECTION OF ALL CITIZENS IN THEIR CIVIL

Mr. Trumbull's bill for the protection of all citizen their civil rights bids fair, as did the Freedmen's Bur their civil rights bids fair, as did the Freedman's Burean bill, to become a measurely of Senatorial attention for a week to come. One of its amendments, recognising all presens born in the United States as citizens without discrimination of eivil rights and immunities, occupied the entire time to-day. Mr. Van Winkle led off by questing from his speech of 1884, wherein he elaborately set forth his belief that there was no moral obligation upon this government to receive the blacks into the body politic, and this opinion, he announced, he had not departed from, and hence should oppose the amendment. Senators Cowan and Reverdy Johnson complete the balance of the day; the former put in one of his usual strong common-sense pleas against the impracticable legislation involved, besides doing violence to the tender sensibilities of the redicais by pointing to the evident apprehension of the country that Congress is going wrong in the matter. Mr. Johnson spoke for the space of about half an hour, directing the discussion into one of those necessaries. of about half an hour, directing the discussion into one of

THE PRESDMEN'S SUREAU SILL IN THE ROUSE THE PREDMEN'S SUREAU SILL IN THE SOCIE.

The bill for the enlargement of the powers of the Preedmen's Bureau has at last reached the House. Mr. Elliot, of Massachusetts, chairman of the Committee on Preedmen, opened the debate to-day, and it will be continued from day to day until the bill is disposed of. The bill as it came from the Senate was rather loosely constructed, and the gist of the amendments tacked on by the Roose Committee is to limit the powers of the bureau and motion the Automato of its maintenance. One the Roose Committee is to limit the powers of the bu-reau and reduce the expense of its maintenance. One of the amendments provides that where Sherman's rice plantations are restored to their rightful owners the Commissioner of Freedmen shall provide other good lands for the darkies who may be outed.

REPRESENTATION AND DIRECT TAXATION. p The constitutional amendment was suddenly dropped by the House today, Mr. Stevens and his friends making an objections. Mr. Le Blond's motion to commit the amendment to the Bouss in Committee of the Whole was first roted. form by a large rote, abowing that the

THE SALE OF POSTAGE STAMPS ON CREDIT. considerable opposition, and called out some earnest ora-tory from unexpected sources. The bill was drawn up onse to the recommendation of Postmaster General s, who sets forth the poverty of the newly ap sufficient stamps for their mail matter. The above proposition brought out a very stout objection from Senator Nye and the first specimen of his style of declamation vouchasfed during the present session. Senator Cragin was also roused to a warm opposition. Both gentlemen utterly ignored the spirit of the measure, and chiefly animadverted upon the general disqualification of Southerners to hold office. Senator Nye particularly advanced a strong claim to superiative radicalism by avowing that he hoped that no amount of oathtaking prescribed by Congress would ever enable any participant in the rebellion to hold office. The bill lies over.

The conference of the senior major generals of the regular army now progressing here is causing the most extensive speculation as to the results to be attained. Senate to-day, aking the Premome to known the Major General Sherman's report of personal observations in the South. It is supposed that Mr. Johnson is principally decirous of obtaining the opinions or the generals, and that Congress will athere to its original

introduced by Mr. Fessenden, chairman of the Senate jointure of the above committee, providing for an appro-priation of ten thousand dollars to defray such expenses of travel or summoning of witnesses as may be incurred of travel or summoning of witnesses as may be incurred by the committee, looks as if some portion of the fifteen reconstructionists were to depart upon this journey in

CLAIMS GROWING OUT OF THE LATE RESELLION. CLAIMS GROWING OUT OF THE LATE RESELLION.

Mr. Columbus Delano, from the Committee on Claims, gave in a lengthy speech the views of that committee in reference to claims growing out of the late rebellion. A resolution instructing the committee to reject all such claims was adopted by the House. Under the line marked out by the committee, claims supported by persons of undoubted loyalty will fare no better than those ways of the parties who cannot show a class record.

THE AREANSAS DELEGATION. proposed merely to extend the same courtery to Arkan-ma as that already extended to Tennessee, yet the rad-scan argued that Arkaness was most tenned by rebellion, and voted the motion down by a reduced majority. Each republicans as Hale and Davis of New York, Kamon of

SECRETARY M'COLLOCU'S PINANCIAL POLICY. ing co-operation with the Secretary for return to specie payments. Several objections were heard at once from the radical side of the House, and the resolution was not

A sub-committee from the House Committee of Ways and Means, with Mr. Hooper at its head, have had an interview with Secretary McCulloch in relation to the Loan bill, now under their consideration; but no new facts were elicited or conclusions for the future arrived at. The general impression is that the Secretary's recommendations will be in the main conformed to, but mission to Congress. The Committee seem decidedly opposed to conferring much discretionary power on the Secretary in the matter of negotiating loans or changing forms of securities, and are dissatisfied with his scheme for selling a portion of the bonds abroad. In this it is also believed they reflect the opinion of a majority of

is made the special order in the House for next Tuesday. The appropriations called for by it are not heavy, and very little discussion of its items is anticipated. THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER OF

The Committee on Banks and Banking was expected to have reported a bill before this, embodying certain recommendations made in the report of the Comptroller of the Currency; but the exciting debates on the Negro Suffrage and Freedmen's Bureau bills have precluded their devoting the necessary time to it.

THE EX-REBEL FIRATE SHENANDOAH.

On the 6th inst. Acting Secretary of State Hunter wrote to our Consul at Liverpool that it was to be regretted that his apparently sufficient provision for sending the Shenandoah (robel privateer) to this country proved abortive and that she was compelled to put back to Liverpool. He apprehends that Consul Dudley's application to Admiral Goldsborough for officers and crew to take charge of her in another trial to cross the Atlantic will not succeed, as it is questionable whether he can spars them. He mays the voyage of that vessel hither at this season must be hazardous, and, judging from the reports of the weather from day to day, storms have been so frequent and violent that her failure to arrive is not to be wondered at, and advisting him to retain the vessel, if not aiready under way, until otherwise in-THE EX-REBEL PIRATE SHENANDOAR.

THE CARRYING OF CASES PROM STATE TO NATIONAL COURTS.

The Judiciary Committee of the House have so far depassage of the measure, on the ground of its preventing the liquor dealers of that State from transferring suits from the State courts to the United States Court for that district. Since if repealed it would leave a wider juris-diction to State courts than radical republicans care to confer on any "reconstructed" State, the liquor dealers

THE PUBLIC PRINTING. Mr. Laftin, of the Printing Committee, who is almost a monomaniac on the subject of economy, noticed to-day a wild statement in a country newspaper, to the effect that the public printing cost two hundred millions of dollars lest year. Br. Laftin states that it cost seven hundred thousand only, and prophesies that the expenses of the printing office will decrease in the fature.

MRW YORKERS IN WASHINGTON—THE COLLECTOR—SHIP.

Among the srrivale at the capital is a delegation of the following New Yorkers, alleged to be advocating the appointment of Hon. John Cochrane to the New York Collectorship:—Frank Kernan, Judge Parker, Judge Allen, Wm. Russell, Wm. Beach, John B. Steele and John Reynolds.

the subject of reconstruction. Their names have all been entered for that purpose, and they will speak in rotation. RECOGNITION OF A SPANISH CONSUL. The President has recognized Don Luis Guerra de Vega as Consul of Spain at New York.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

SEWATE WASEINGTON, Jan. 30, 1866.

THE RATIONAL DEPENCE—UNIFORM MILITIA.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a bill providing

THE NEW JERSEY BENATORSHIP.

titled to a seat in the Senate from the 4th of March, 1866.

The report was ordered to be printed.

The report was ordered to be printed.

The report was ordered stands and extance envelopes.

Mr. Dixon, (rep.) of Conn., called up the bill for the sale of stamps and stamped envelopes on credit. Paotection of ALL PROSENTS THE ENCOMMENT OF THEM.

Pending the discussion on the subject called up by Mr. Dixon, the morning hour expired, and the Chars anounced that the bill to protect all persons in the United States in the enjoyment of their civil rights, and to furnish the means of their vindication, was before the Senate. The question was upon the adoption of Mr. Trumbull's ameradment to insert after the enacting clause the words "That all persons of African descent, born in this country are hereby declared citizens of the United March."

Mr. VAS withdraw the amendment above stated, and offered in lieu of it the following:—"That all persons born in the United States, not subject to any foreign Power, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States, without any distinction of color," Ac.

Mr. Gersun, (dem.) of Ky., inquired if Mr. Trumbull intended to naturalize Indians.

Mr. Truesttt, and:—We deal with Indians by treaty and not by law, unless in reference to those who are incorporated into the United States and are subject to tax.

Mr. Cowar, frep.) of Pa., called attention to the fact that this amendment would naturalize a great number of Chinese children in California.

Mr. TRUMELL and the children of Chinese parents born in this country were citizens. If this were not true, there were many counties in Pennsylvania so in-habited by Germans that there must be very few citizens in them.

habited by Germans that there must be very low distinction.

Mr. Cowaw said it must be remembered that a German was not a Chinaman. (Laughter).

Mr. Lasa, (rep.) of Kansas, said there were Indians in Kansas who owned lands, but were not citizens.

Mr. Havenson, (rep.) of Mn. asked Mr. Lane if he did not a year ago say that the best race of men he ever saw was a mixture of negroes and Indians in Kansas.

Mr. Lanz said this mixed race lived south of Kansas.

He still adhered to the assertion quoted by Mr. Hender.

Mr. towar denied that it was the intention of the framers of this government to provide for the naturalization of Asiatica. Speaking of the merits of the bill Mr. Cowan said the second section of the constitutional amendment gave no authority to pass such a measure. The amendment was intended simply to strike the shackles from the slava. The second clause only contemplated the legislature to do this. The bill under countderation, he said, repealed some of the laws of Fennsylvan, and rendered judges of the State courts liable to prosecution.

Mr. Srawars asked Mr. Cowan if the Fugitive Slave law of 1850 did not provide the same punishment for State judges.

Mr. Cowar replied that it did. He was always opposed to that Fugitive Slave law, however. Mr. Cowan in the course of his remarks said that the government of the United States did not do its doty to the people of the South immediately before the war. It afforded no protection to Union men in the South, and there was, at one time, a majority of Union men in every Southern State. Mr. Fuserrose put the question whether, if a majority or the whole people of the Southern States had been in favor of secasion, would that fact have altered the states of the rebellion!

favor of secession, would that fact have altered the status of the rebellion?

Mr. Cowar said that question was not before him; he would answer it when it came up. He asked Mr. Pessenden what the United States sent any army Sents for.

Mr. Passeroux replied, to suppress the rebellion, restore the Union, and certainly to conquer the people.

Mr. Howann, (rep.) of Mich., called on Mr. Cowan to say whether, if one of the ringlenders of the rebellion were on trust for treason, he (Mr. Cowan) thought it would be a justifiable pies that he only carried out the laws of his State in cancelling the charge of treason.

Mr. Cowar said—Certainly not.

Mr. Howarn, asked Mr. Cowan to state where in his opinion the crime of treason commenced.

Mr. Cowar mid it commenced with making war against

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

asking for information in regard to the surrender of interest interest in the surrender of interest interes

Mr. Rumann, (rep.) of Conn., asked leave to offer a resolution, but objection was made, that this House will co-operate with the Scoretary of the Treasury in his efforts to bring the currency of the country to a specie basis.

one.

Mr. Srzygys withdrew his demand for the "previous question," expressing the hope that the resolution would now be recommitted to the Committee on Reconstruction, without instructions, together with the prading

propositions.

Mr. Cownized, (rep.) of N. Y., trusted that all the friends of the measure at least would consent to this.

The Syzakin stated that the question was on the motion of Mr. Le Biond, to refer the whole subject to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The vote having been taken the question was determined in the negative by the following vote:—Yeas 37, navs 183.

mined in the negative by the following vote:—Yeas 27, navs 123.

The House then recommitted the resolution and pending propositions to the Committee on Reconstruction without instructions.

CLAIMS FROM CITIESS OF THE LATELY REBELLIOUS STATES.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the resolution herestofore reported by Mr. Delano, from the Committee on Claims, namely:—

That, until otherwise ordered, the Committee on Claims be instructed to reject all claims referred to them for examination by efficient of any of the States lately in rebellion, growing out of the destruction or appropriation of, or damage to, property by the army or nay while engaged in suppressing he rebellion.

tion by ettizent of any of the States lately in rebellion, growing out of the destruction or appropriation of, or damage in property if the army or many which engaged in suppressing he rebellion.

Mr. Denaso, in support of the resolution, said that there was no obligation on the part of the government to pay for acmages by the ravages of war. It often became necessary for the army or navy to destroy the property not only of the guilty whose hands were red with the blood of our loyal citizens, but also that of the innocent. A clear line of distinction could not be drawn between such classes, and it would be impracticable to determine who are loyal and who are disloyal. This is dilustrated by stating the fact that a claim was pending before the committee for air or eight thousand dollars, presented to them by a loyal man. There have heretofore been two favorable reports on the subject. Sixty of the items were for property destroyed when General Buell commanded in the flouth, and when there was hope that compensation would be made for the damage. These sixty items came from as many individuals, but when the committee came to serviting them there was no evidence to show that these sixty persons were loyal men. The claimant had clean hands, but probably made some arrangements to represent the others. But this was not all. If inquiry were made as to the loyalty of individuals every one could give some evidence of loyalty by the procurement of separts sindayita. These and like considerations had brought the committee to the unanimous conclosion that the effort to discriminate would be an impossibility. Mr. Nrsacks, (dem.) of Ind., from the Committee on Claims, did not fully concer with the conclusion of the goutherna from Otho, Mr. Delano, but he believed that no openuities could six as per a possible, and so the south of the committee on Claims and make such reports as should be made. There ought to be some general law applicable to all such cases, and not special sets. Besides, the status of the Southern State was y

ARMY BULLETIN.

toers.
Surgeons James P. Prince and C. B. White.
Assistant Surgeons A. Theodore Pick, Richard B. Brown, John Ward, H. G. Keefer, brevet majors volunteers.
Captains E. P. Ransom, George S. Roper, Frank C. Ford, John R. Thompson, C. S. Garfield, Edward Dale, Leroy K. Hawthorn, George W. Roby and Wm. L. Palmer, brevet major and commissaries of subsistence.

A board of engineers for the examination of candidates for promotion in the Engineer corps of the regular army has been appointed.

Companies C and D of the Fifteenth infantry have been ordered to rejoin the regiment in the Department of Alahama.

Companies A and B of the Third infantry have been ordered to report to General Terry.

Elmira and Albany are discontinued as rendezvous. The Quartermaster and Commissary of Subsistence Generals have directed the muster out of nine assistant quartermasters and six commissaries of subsistence of volunteers.

NAVY BULLETIN.

WASSESSTON, Jan. 30, 1866.

Second Assistant Engineer David Hardy from duty at League Island, Pa., and ordered to duty on steamer Chocura. Surgeon S. J. Jones from duty at Naval Hospital, Pan-sacois, to report to the Bureau of Navigation on his arri-

val North.

Onternet.

Second Assistant Engineer Wm. M. Barr, on duty connected with iron-lade at League Island, Fa.

Sorgeon John J. Abernethy on duty at the Navai Hospital, Pensecola, Fis.

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC COAST. Severe Cold Weather In California and

Washington Territory-Snow Piffeen Feet Deep-Destruction of Telegraph Lines-The Military Department of Cal-

Advices from Yreks say that the weather up the const during the past fortnight has been the most severe ever known. The snow on Scott Mountain is from twelve to days. The telegraph line was broken in a hundred Communication with Washington Territory over the

Communication with Washington Territory over the mountains is almost broken off, and the telegraph line in the Territory is almost totally destroyed. Much other property was hadly damaged. In Willamette Valley the snow fell to the depth of two feet.

Mining stocks are a shade firmer:—Imperial, \$115; Chollar-Poton, \$252; Tellow Jacket, \$236; Hale & Nor-

Major General Halleck has issued a general order directing the military posts in the harbor and vicinity of San Francisco to be detached from the district of California. The order materally reduces the importance of the Department of California, and relieves General McDowell of fully half of his duties.

A large public mesting was held here last night for the organization of the California branch of the Freedman's Aid and Union Commission. Addresses by the Roy. Cornelius Coll United States insuator essett, Hom. F. Dislings, Mr. Wheeler and others were made.

A private despatch received here says Mr. Aspinwall is organizing an opposition line to California via Fanama.

News from New Orleans.

New Onzars, Jan. 20, 1808.

The Mesissippi is falling. The great Morganza leves in the parted of Points Coopes will be repaired in about less days sufficiently to pass the water out. German laborers and families are arriving at that parish under contracts to labor on the plantations.

The east mines (now at a stand) near the Gulf will soon be prepared to furnish ten thousand sacks per day for export.

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHES.

Explosion of the Boilers of Two Steamers on Western Rivers.

One Hundred and Thirty Lives Lost on One and Eighty on the Other. de.

Explosion of the Steamer Miami-One Hundred and Thirty Lives Lost.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 30, 1866.
The steamer Miami, bound from Memphis for Arksusa exploded her boilers, burnt and sunk. One hundred and and a portion of Company B, Thirteenth United States

Explosion of the Steamer Missouri-Eighty Lives Lost.

Evanavilta, Ind., Jan. 30, 1866.
From a gentleman from Newburg, Ind., we learn that

or saved, and gave but few particulars. The wreck is in From a gentleman who got off the boat here last night

He says there were a good many gentlemen on board, city this morning. The cabin register has not been found.

The port list shows that the passengers and crew num A report from Newburg says only about twenty sur-

vivors were taken off, including the wounded. Captain Hurd and his two sons were on board.

afternoon while standing on a side track at Winchester

man severely, and it is feared fatally, injured. FINE ARTS.

The Dusseldorf and Somerville Galleries-

Mr. Walcutt's Statuette of Virginia. time, which are now set up weekly for our inspection, are too remarkably deficient in good works and too insentably prolific in very bad once. However, there is an improvement, and one which we hope will be a progressive one. A very select gallary of some two hundred and fifty paintings, comprising the collections of Mesers N. Dean, W. E. Lawrence, S. L. Waldo, J. La Farge and J. McLenan, is at present on exhibition, and will be sold to-night by Mesers. Leeds & Miner, at

tenance expressing agony, avarioe, terror and r at parting with his idol, and sorrounded weird, ghastly light, is the most life-like represen-tation of the victim of Mammon that we have ever seen. The attitude harmonizes, too, with the idea of my Watteau, the celebrated French painter, who and struggled on from obscurity and poverty to wealth exquisite little domestic pieces, entitled "A Girl with a Guitar." They are certainly some of his early works, action for which he was remarkable. The first efforts of some particulars defective, they serve as a key to the more finished and renowned works of the artist, and

Hustrate his style most forcibly. Molinaer, has many of the points of the great Van Ostade, and that fidelity to details so characteristic of the old Dutch school. "Paul and Virginia," by Agostino Ratti, an Italian painter of the eighteenth Agostino Ratti, an Italian painter of the equiversity of nature that at once agressis attention and leaves an indelible impression on the mind. The fresh, child-like face of Virginia, as she is borne across the brook in the arms of her youthful companion and lover, is innocence itself. The rays of the setting sun glancing athwart their faces renders the expression on each more strongly defined, and subjects it also to a severer test of criticism, which it may fearlessly meet. "Guido Painting Beatrice Cenet in his Prison Cell" is another gem from the same artist. We can easily conceive why Ratti was so much sought after by churchmen to adorn their basill can with his works. The grouping of the figures in the dimly lighted dungeon is admirable. "Union Refugees Fleeing from the fouth," by Leutze, represents a family in a flatboat, just emerging from the came brake, and halling a distant steamer on the river. It is a bold and striking conception, but poorly executed, as there is too much indistinctness about it for such a subject. "Moonlight. Village on Fire" is remarkable for the soft-ened tone which fair Lona shods over the scene. The fire might very profitably be left out of the picture. Life, though by no means least, come the three great

rorks of an American artist, Mr. Base Otis, of Philadesphia. They represent our first parents in the Tempta tion, the Judgment and the Expulsion. In the first of these paintings Adam is sitting on a grassy mound, while his consort offers him the forbidden fruit. Frar and amazement are finely expressed in his complemence and attitude, persuasion and tenderness being shown in hers. The terror, shame and paralyzing grief that select our first parents after their fall are forcibly yet naturally mirrored forth in the Judgment and the Expulsion. The anatomical excellences of these works contribute no small share to the furner which they caused at their first

There are many other noticeable paintings in this cellection; but we must now pass to the

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 846 Broadway. This gallery, in point of light and
location, is superior to many more widely known in this
city. At present there is a very fine collection of paintings of the American, modern Flemish, Dusseldorf, Dutch and French schools in this gallery. It is to be Dutch and Franch schools in this gailery. It is to be sold by Mesers Miner & Somerville to-morrow night. The dualinguishing characteristic of those schools is with derful brilliancy of coloring, united to a still more surprising fidelity to the minutest details of a subject. "The Interior of a Wine Coller" and "The Canary Funciors" are the most striking Blostrations of this in the Somerville Art Gallery. Within a few doors of the latter is the elaturate of Virginia, by Mr. William Walcutt. This is a triumph in American art which angure well for its future progress. The statuette is a faithful libences of Mise Lacoste in the character of the Roman daughter. It represents her at the memoral she is phost to leave. It represents the rate of the Roman daughter, the counterpance and betrayed in the entire pose of the counterpance and betrayed in the entire pose of the every fold. It is a work that will compare favorthy with many of the vaunted productions of modern Eyes pass schools.